

GOVERNMENT MACHINERY AND THOSE WHO OPERATE IT

Promotions Announced in the Pension Office---Dr. J. Elfreth Watkins to Lecture on "History and Influence of Transportation Upon National Development"---Dr. F. A. Lucas' Address---Red Tape of the Navy Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Shaw received yesterday \$3,501.48 as a salary to somebody's conscience. The money came in a letter, the postmark of which was so indistinct that it was impossible to make out even the station at which it was posted. There is, therefore, no clue to whom the money comes from. The money was deposited in the Treasury conscience fund.

Mr. Manson, chief of one of the issue divisions, is busy compiling records of depositaries and deposits of the United States Treasury since 1789, when the money belonging to the country was turned over to the United States Treasury by the Continental Congress. At that time there was only \$24,000 in the Treasury. The record is to be used as a reference book.

President Roosevelt's order that there shall be a register from which charwomen for the Treasury service will be chosen goes into effect on January 1.

Assistant Secretary Taylor has selected sites for Federal buildings as follows: Pekin, Ill., corner Elizabeth and Capital Streets, \$15,000; Ottawa, Ill., corner Madison and Clinton Streets, \$9,800; Spokane, Wash., Lincoln Street and Riverside Avenue, \$100,000.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has published the names of the ten experts appointed for 1903. They are: George Hewlett, New York; G. H. Macy, New York; F. Heyliger, Chicago; G. S. McMurray, Chicago; A. P. Irwin, Philadelphia; Charles B. Platt, San Francisco; and H. G. Woodworth, Boston. These men will fix a standard for tea and see that all tea imported into this country is up to that standard.

There were over 5,000 immigrants received at Ellis Island yesterday. They were all from Europe, and most of them were from Southern Europe.

Auditor Bradley for the State Department has moved his division into the rooms hitherto occupied by the Life Saving Service.

A telegram was received at the Treasury from Mrs. Katherine Tingley announcing the arrival at Point Loma of the eleven Cuban children so long detained at Ellis Island.

The report of Supervising Special Agent Chance has been published. The number of reports made to the department by Mr. Chance was 2,728, the number of seizures was 289, the appraised value of these seizures was \$19,754.42. There were seventy-one arrests made, and twenty-four suits commenced, involving \$20,558.53. The amounts received on account of seizures were: Seizures, \$34,610.66; suits, \$296.24; fines, penalties, and forfeitures, \$9,488.03; undervaluation, improper classification, etc., \$526,243.25.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Auditor Castle received yesterday a letter simply addressed to the "conscience fund." Postoffice Department, containing 50 cents in two-cent postage stamps. The letter reads as follows:

"Though your sins be as scarlet they shall we white as wool."

"Years ago I took something like 50 cents from the postoffice. I enclose 50 cents to make restitution. I have repented years ago, but have never made restitution."

"ONE OF GOD'S CHILDREN."

Inspector Cochran has received a telegram announcing that the United States postoffice in Dowdy and Coleman, Ga., were burned.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The following official changes have been made in the Department of the Interior:

Pension Office--Promotions--William J. McDonald, of New York, clerk \$1,600 to \$1,800; William A. Moore, of Illinois, John G. Baker, of Pennsylvania, John J. Carroll, of New York, clerks, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Luther Y. Petty, of New Jersey, John H. Cook, of Minnesota, John B. Hyman, of North Carolina, Samuel R. Pile, of Pennsylvania, John B. Stack of New York, Andrew J. Green, of Virginia, Cyrus M. Lane, of Kentucky, William R. Hillier, of Florida, clerks, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Virgilus M. Tucker, of Maryland, Miss Zenobia Porter, of New York, Edward F. Arnold, of New Jersey, James Fitzpatrick, of Georgia, Mrs. Josephine C. A. Page, of Massachusetts, Samuel W. E. Pegues, of Mississippi, Charles F. Tansill, of Texas, Edward S. Wood, of Mississippi, Henry Cushing of New York, Harry P. Willey, of Ohio, clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Roy S. Ashton, of Nebraska, Miss Esther L. Bellis, of Maryland, Francis E. Camp, of Vermont, Frank L. Teeter, of Missouri, Leslie V. Stafford, of Indiana, Edwin M. Sabin, of Wisconsin, Samuel D. Rotramel, of Illinois, James E. Montague, of Minnesota, Judson B. Hurd, of Texas, John Grinstead, of Iowa, John C. F. Gordon, of California, Jacob C. Forman of Texas, copyists, \$900, to clerks, \$1,000.

Jacob Pyrah, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed fireman, with a salary of \$720, vice Nelson E. Terry, resigned.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Secretary Edward A. Moseley, who is at present assistant recorder of the strike commission at Scranton, left for that place the latter part of last week to resume his duties there. Mr. Moseley will return this week.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. P. Hanna, solicitor of the Navy Department, acts for Judge Advocate General Lemly in the absence of that official. Mr. Hanna is considered one of the best versed officials of the Navy Department in all matters pertaining to the commissioned personnel of the navy. His opinions on the countless questions that have arisen as a result of the navy personnel act, have practically all been sustained by the courts. Mr. Hanna's son, Frank Hanna, has until recently been chief clerk of the Marine Corps. He resigned to become an official stenographer, and is now taking testimony given before the coal commission.

Dr. Kittredge has been appointed chief clerk at the Marine Corps Headquarters, and Mr. McNeil, formerly of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has been made assistant chief clerk. These two gentlemen have a large acquaintance among the officers of the navy and Marine Corps.

An instance of the peculiar machinery of the Navy Department came to the surface recently when Admiral Dewey called Secretary Moody of the plans of the maneuver fleet for the Christmas holidays. The dispatch was turned over to the Bureau of Navigation, and when inquiry was made there, this was the reply:

"Lieutenant Belknap has not yet approved of it, and any statement based upon it in its present condition might be misleading."

The inquirer protested. "But does an order of the admiral commanding the navy have to be approved by a lieutenant of the service?"

The reply was: "Well, we have known an ensign to thwart the plans of a rear admiral, and this order will have to be approved in regular form before it is recognized by the department."

This may throw light upon Dewey's cutting of the cables at Manila.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The United States is the greatest coal producing country in the world, the United Kingdom is second, and Germany is third. During the year the shares of the leading coal producing countries were as follows: United States, 34 per cent; United Kingdom, 28 per cent, and Germany 19.2 per cent. In 1901 the total production of the world was 866,165,000 short tons. The United Kingdom has always been the first coal consuming country of the world as far as per capita consumption is concerned, though the United States actually consumes more coal. The per capita consumption in the United Kingdom in 1901 was 3.89 tons, while the per capita consumption for this country was 3.29 tons. The price of coal in the United States under normal circumstances is lower than in most other countries of the world.

LAST TESTAMENT OF CHARLES L. PULLMAN

Small Bequests Made to Wife and Son.

The will of Charles Lewis Pullman, a brother of the late George M. Pullman, was filed for probate yesterday afternoon in the office of the Register of Wills for the District. He died in New York on Thursday, but his residence is given as Pequannock, N. J. The document is dated October 29, 1900. Its filing recalls the feud which existed for many years between his brother and himself.

Recently Charles Lewis Pullman resided in this city. A short time ago, however, he disposed of his interests in certain elevator patents and moved to New York city.

Charles Lewis Pullman contended that he was the first to conceive the idea of building a railway sleeping car. He maintained that his idea was patented by his brother, George M. Pullman, who made millions out of it.

For a long time the brothers were not on speaking terms. They finally made friends, and George M. Pullman established his brother on a farm in Kansas. The title to the property was, however, retained by George Pullman.

Before the death of George M. Pullman the brothers again quarreled. The millionaire did not mention his brother Charles in his will as a beneficiary, but made a bequest of \$25,000 to his brother's divorced wife.

By his will Charles Pullman leaves to his wife, Clara J. Pullman, and his son, William C. Pullman, each \$1,000. These bequests are increased by conditional gifts of \$4,000 to each.

Of the remainder of his estate, one-half is left to his sister, Helen Pullman West, who is named as executrix; one-quarter to his niece, Emma Pullman Hawk, and one-quarter to his nephew, Stuart Pullman West.

The bequests of \$4,000 to his wife and son are to be made at the discretion of his sister.

In the event that his sister dies before the distribution of these bequests the testator directs that his property shall be divided as follows: One-half to his niece, Emma P. Hawk; one-fourth to Stuart West; and one-fourth to his niece, Helen Pullman Cooke, wife of Dr. Harry Cooke of Providence, R. I.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Grant Memorial Commission, of which Secretary Root is the chairman, and Senator Wetmore and General Dodge members, held a meeting at the War Department December 13, but arrived at no definite decision. Two models are now before the commission, and on exhibition at the Corcoran Art Gallery. Col. Theodore Bingham, in charge of public buildings and grounds, was called upon by the commission for some additional information about the proposed statue.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

W. de C. Ravenel, administrative assistant, is in Charleston, S. C., on a pleasure trip, and will be absent from Washington for about a week.

Dr. J. Elfreth Watkins, superintendent, has been invited to give a series of lectures before certain societies of Washington, on the "History and Influence of Transportation Upon National Development." The first lecture will be given on the 17th inst. at the colored high school in M Street.

Director S. P. Langley has had re-installed in the Hall of Naval Architecture, the original Francis life car, the first metal life boat of the service.

Dr. F. A. Lucas delivered his presidential address before the Biological Society of this city last Saturday evening, at the Cosmos Club, his subject being "Flightless Birds."

Andrew Lindberg, Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed watchman, vice Walter Pumphrey, transferred to the Treasury Department.

The zoology class of the Central High School has been meeting twice a week recently in the lecture hall, for the purpose of studying entomology. Large models of the museum are used for practical demonstrations.

Prof. W. H. Holmes, head curator, has recently received an order for photographs of the Maine relics in the center corridor of the building. W. Smiley, the photographer of the museum, is now taking these pictures, which will be ready in a day or so.

William A. Craig, custodian, reports that up to date 2,290,329 people have visited the top of the Washington Monument since this structure was built.

Walter S. Jones, head watchman, has recently seen an eagle flying around the Washington Monument trying to make its way to the top windows. The eagle flew about a hundred feet from the ground around the structure, and then went straight up for the windows.

PATENT OFFICE.

Edward J. Ringen, of Illinois, and Grover C. Tobias, of Arkansas, have been appointed messenger boys.

CRITICISM OF ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION COMPANY

Fear Expressed That Fair May Prove a Failure.

Members of Congress and people over the country have been caused much concern by a criticism of the management of the St. Louis Exposition. The criticism recently published came from one of the United States commissioners, representing the Government.

He charges that the Exposition company, which, capitalized at \$5,000,000, has only paid in half that amount, although the promises of the company were given to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Congress that the full amount would be paid in when called for. Continuing his criticism, the commissioner says:

"It was suggested that the exploitation of the Exposition in the various States was far behind what it should be at this time. 'Fifteen millions was subscribed for the exhibit. The Government appropriated \$5,000,000, the city of St. Louis \$5,000,000, and the Exposition company \$5,000,000. The company has failed to keep its promise. So dilatory has it been, the time of opening the big show was postponed one year. If this had not been done, the show would have been a farce and a fizzle."

"It is claimed \$2,000,000 has been raised by the States, but investigation proves this untrue. Missouri appropriated \$1,000,000, Illinois voted \$150,000, and Iowa a considerably less sum. New York voted \$50,000, and some of the New England States have voted money for commissioners to use in investigation."

"St. Louis people announce with pride that thirty States have selected sites for their State buildings. That means but little, for what can they do with the sites if the State Legislatures fail to appropriate money for the construction of the buildings. So it is with foreign exhibits. Outside of France's acceptance, not a single foreign government has accepted the invitation."

"This criticism is not hostile, but the people of the country at large are interested in the Exposition. The \$15,000,000 to make the Exposition a success has been placed in the hands of men living in St. Louis. They must keep a strict account. If the affair is a failure, it will be charged to the people of Missouri, for every person connected with it is either from St. Louis or the State."

REPRESENTATIVE CANNON ON THOMAS B. REED.

The Dead Speaker's Career and Character as Viewed by the Speaker-of-the-House-to-Be.

(From an interview in the Philadelphia Press.)

Reed won his fame by his courage in counting a quorum. It was the finest display of moral courage I have ever seen. It is easy enough for any man now to follow his precedent, but it required a high order of courage to blaze the way. For nearly a hundred years Congress had been following the old precedent of allowing a man to be in his seat and still not present unless he admitted it by his vote. There had been great Speakers before him, and they had defended this precedent. Blaine, the greatest of Speakers in our day, had defended it, and Reed's attention was called to that fact, but he decided that the fiction should not be recognized while he was in the chair.

He did not act without carefully considering the question from all points of view and the consequences. He studied the precedents and he said that David B. Hall's ruling on that point was clear and right, when Hill, as lieutenant governor of New York, counted a quorum in the State senate. He called my attention to that ruling and I agreed that it was without a flaw so far as I could judge.

Reed Acted Independently.

The occasion for the action was not decided upon by the Committee on Rules. Reed decided on the time for his action without consulting anyone, so far as I know. But he had gone over a question of conferences in the Speaker's room and the action was fully determined upon there. It was, however, Reed's own action, for he proposed it and defended it until McKinley and I agreed that it was right.

We had only one argument against it, that it would be dangerous to overturn a precedent which had been so long established and so ably defended by some of his greatest predecessors in the Speaker's chair. This argument would have convinced most men, but not Reed. He had the moral courage to ignore old precedents and establish a new one when he believed it would be for the public good. He was sincere in that belief, and we all acknowledge now that it was for the public good. Reed's courage on that occasion made his reputation.

And his courage will be better appreciated when it is recollected that the Republican majority in the House was very small--my recollection now is but three--and on an appeal from the ruling of the Speaker, which was made, it was necessary to get the vote of every Republican to sustain his action. Many Republicans in and out of public life questioned the wisdom of Reed's action in the premises. Indeed, it was an open secret that Mr. Blaine, who was then living, questioned the propriety from the standpoint of principle and precedent, as well as the policy of counting the members present to make a quorum.

A Parliamentary Student.

Was Reed arbitrary in the Committee on Rules? No. He was very considerate of the other members. In fact, he did not regard himself an authority on parliamentary practice in the beginning of that session, and often referred to me as one who had had more experience in parliamentary maneuvers than he. He studied parliamentary law as he would study any other department of legal practice, and he reached this conclusion from the standpoint of correct principle, and when precedents stood in the way he swept them aside.

And here I will confide to you a secret which shows Reed's consideration of his fellows. He selected McKinley and me for the other Republicans to serve on the Committee on Rules with himself. When the committee was announced McKinley's name preceded mine, though I had been on the committee in the preceding Democratic Congress as one of the minority members with Reed. After the announcement the Speaker sent for me, and when I entered his room he said: "Cannon, there was a mistake in the arrangement of the names. Your name should have preceded McKinley's, because you are an old member of the committee and he is not. I will have the order changed. It is unjust to you and also unjust to me that it should appear that I had passed McKinley over you."

For Appearances Sake.

I replied, "Don't do it, Mr. Speaker. You would only call attention to it and everybody would infer that I had complained. I would much prefer that you leave it as it now stands." But it required considerable argument to induce him not to make the change. I called his attention to the talk of him and McKinley in connection with the Presidential nomination and said I had no such possibilities and he would be charged with striking at his rival if he made the change after the committee had been announced. He was sensitive about being suspected of such selfishness, and in that way I convinced him that it would be better to allow the list to stand as announced.

How did Reed treat the Democratic members of the committee? With punctilious consideration, but with some satire as to their weakness for denouncing the outrages of the majority. The majority members of the committee would agree upon a rule or a line of action and then notify the minority members, as is always done. Reed would announce to them: "Mack and Joe and I have perpetrated another outrage on you. We have sent for you to let you know just what it is." They would, of course, vote against the rule, and then it would be reported to the House and there acted upon.

Reed selected me to report the rules, saying to McKinley that as I had more experience than either of them he thought I would better take the lead in defending them on the floor. McKinley agreed, and while my name stood last on the majority side of the committee I was put to the front on the floor. It may have been Reed's way of showing that he meant nothing by placing McKinley's name ahead of mine in the list.

There was only one time that I remember having seen Reed discouraged. That was when he returned to Washington at the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress in the winter of 1898. Reed had been opposed to the war, but aided in all legislation to carry it forward. He was fearful of the consequences of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay and believed that we should not take possession of the Philippines. We had talked of retaining naval stations, then one island, and before Congress resumed its work in December public sentiment demanded the retention of the whole archipelago. Not only public sentiment, but other conditions of an international character had dictated the policy of the Administration, and the peace commission had decided to keep the whole archipelago.

Reed regarded this as a dangerous departure from old policies. He had opposed the annexation of Hawaii and the interference in the Cuban troubles because he believed we should annex no outside territory. He was discouraged over the development of the Philippine policy, and when I called upon him before the session began he showed that discouragement. He believed the public clamor was responsible for the policy and he expressed this discouragement. He talked of quitting public life because his efforts had been wasted. We had a long talk and afterward he worked with the rest of us to aid the Administration.

Why He Quit Public Life.

Reed did not quit public life because of disappointment in his ambition to be President. He was too big and courageous for that. He quit because he desired better to provide for his family and because he had no heart in the work of carrying out a policy in which he did not believe. It was a manly thing to do--to quit a place of such great power which he could hold as long as his party remained in the majority because he did not feel free to oppose the policy of his party. He gave up the Speaker's

chair rather than hold office for the mere sake of the office. Did Reed approve your bill to place \$50,000,000 in the President's hands for national defense?

He probably did not, but he did not place a straw in the way of its passage. That bill was my own. After the explosion of the Maine I concluded that war was inevitable and I feared more serious complications because of the sympathy expressed for Spain in Europe. I had a talk with President McKinley and suggested some action of this kind as a warning to Spain and her friends and also as a means of preparing for war which seemed inevitable. I suggested that the President send a message to Congress recommending an appropriation of fifty or a hundred millions for national defense.

McKinley's Hope for Peace.

He feared that would be accepted as an admission that the Administration wanted a war and he was using every effort to maintain peace. But he said he wished he had such an appropriation to prepare for what he feared must come. I still suggested that the appropriation ought to be made and the President then stated in substance, General Grosvenor of Ohio being present, that he would be glad to have us meet a number of members and Senators at 10 o'clock the next morning to consult touching the propriety of the appropriation.

We did meet the President and a number of others, among those I recollect being Senator Allison and Representative Boutelle of Maine, and the consensus of opinion was that the appropriation should be made. I introduced the bill that morning and had it referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The newspaper boys found it and the news was spread over the whole world before noon. That was part of my plan. It had the desired effect so far as other European powers were concerned.

That was a busy day in the House, Mr. Reed was in the chair all day and I

was busy. I did not see Reed except as Speaker until I was leaving my committee room in the late afternoon. I met him leaving the Speaker's room.

Reed's Mild Reproach.

His first remark was "Why did you do it?" with just a shade of reproach in his voice. I replied that I thought it advisable. "I did not consult you because I was quite sure you would not approve and I did not care to ask your advice and then go contrary to it, because I was quite certain I would introduce the bill anyway."

We walked up town together and talked about the situation. I explained to him that the object to be attained by the appropriation was two-fold: First, to show Spain and other nations, some of whom were disposed to sympathize with Spain, that we had the money to pay the expenses of war in our Treasury and were ready to use it. This was good as a measure making for peace, and if it did not result in peace it was absolutely necessary in the due preparation for war.

After a short silence Mr. Reed replied: "Perhaps you are right. Perhaps you are right."

The bill was reported the next day and passed by the unanimous vote of the House.

POLICEMAN J. N. FIFIELD GRANTED A PENSION.

The District Commissioners have approved the recommendation of the police pension committee, that Private J. N. Fifield, in view of his illness and long service, be given \$50 pension per month, payable from the police relief fund. Dr. Wall, police surgeon, testified that the man was suffering from rheumatism affecting the right arm and from "haling sigh." Fifield has been on the force for almost thirty-seven years.

The recommendation of the committee has also been approved that monthly pensions be allowed the widow and daughter of the late H. C. Jones, of the police force.

Simple Catarrh —Deadly Consumption.

Do Not Neglect the Beginnings of Disease; Small Ills May Develop Into Serious Ails, as Simple Catarrh Frequently Paves the Way for Deadly Consumption.



CATARRH PAVING THE WAY FOR THE "GREAT WHITE PLAGUE."

So many neglect the beginnings of disease and allow it to become firmly seated and very difficult to dislodge.

Only physicians who are familiar with the history of all, that in a large number of fatal sicknesses, has led up to the death, realize how often a supposedly trivial complaint neglected brought about the condition that cost life. Case after case of Consumption can be traced to neglected catarrh.

Catarrh is a prevailing plague, the foremost scourge of America. Its stealthy approach and lingering stay makes it a dread to the physician and a pest to the patient. It is vastly more than just a filthy and disgusting disease, making the breath odorous and repulsive, causing one to choke, snuff, blow, sneeze, cough, gag, hawk, spit, and do the disagreeable things catarrh sufferers are obliged to do, but if allowed to run its course or later becomes dangerous to life.

Because catarrh is not alarming in its early stages it is commonly allowed to progress until many, so many, deaths are due to diseases having other and various names but of which catarrh is the primary or basic cause. Catarrh is the beginning of more diseases than all other causes combined. It is capable of attacking most fluids, tissues, and organs of the body. The poisonous secretions following up the mucous tracts get into the throat and injure the voice, into the head and impair hearing, into the stomach and produce dyspepsia, into the bowels and result in chronic diarrhoea. Into the blood and become scurvy, into the skin to be known as eczema, into respiratory organs and cause consumption, into the

urinary organs and entail Bright's disease and bladder troubles, into the pelvic organs and develop various annoying and distressing conditions generally referred to as "female weakness."

Catarrh of the eyes, ears, nose, throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, and other organs, is but a local manifestation of a lurking systematic or constitutional disease, hence the folly of attempting its cure with local applications alone. It needs searching, systematic medication to effectually eradicate this blighting taint from the constitution. Purely local treatment will only suppress its outward manifestation in one spot, drive it in to perhaps attack some more important and deeper seated structures.

If you have catarrh, even in its most common or ordinary and supposedly safe form, and are gifted with uncommon sense you will not delay seeking a cure for it, but endeavor to drive it out of the system before it develops into a disease that gives little promise or hope of cure.

True, all catarrh sufferers do not develop consumption or Bright's disease, but careful inquiry will show that most who have died of these common and fatal ills were, previous to its affecting lungs or kidneys, afflicted with some recognized form of catarrh.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets cure catarrh anywhere, everywhere, and always, whether it be openly manifest as a local pest or lurking internally as a hidden scourge. They are taken internally, thereby searching out and antagonizing catarrhal poisons, wherever the blood goes, and this means in every nook and corner of the body.

This is how they have won their great

reputation for positive and permanent cures. This is why so many testify that they are cured so the disease does not come back after a time.

A leading druggist of Albany says: "I have sold many catarrh cures, but none gave such general satisfaction as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A cure that is radical and lasting is the only real cure. It is easy to dry up or drive in and suppress catarrh at some local point, with drying or astringent applications, but this is only a miserable subterfuge, a makeshift, that will soon be apparent when treatment is discontinued. Not so with the radical constitutional cure by the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which, though not so rapid of action as suppressing measures, is lasting and satisfactory in the end.

The catarrhal constitution once righted, the first little cold does not bring about a return of the disease. The certainty and permanency of the cures accomplished by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets accounts for the fact that the multitude of people who have used them are so lavish in their praise.

If you love health, a sweet breath, and a clear head, if you wish to rid yourself of the systemic tendencies, as well as the disagreeable local manifestations, of catarrh, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are your hope, and, if persistently used for a reasonable time will prove your redemption from this prevalent, loathsome, and eventually dangerous disease.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are efficient, convenient, safe, and cheap. They can be bought at any drug store for 50 cents a box and taken easily and privately. Try them and you will be pleased.